## XXX.-On new Species of Histeridæ. By George Lewis, F.L.S.

This paper is the fifth of a series published in this periodical relating to the Histeridæ. The first appeared in 1884, the second and third in 1885, and the fourth in 1888. The aggregate number of species treated of in the several memoirs is 181 .

## List of Species now noticed.

Phylloma exutum.
Platysoma palmipes.
-Gorhami.

- baliolum.
_- punctulatum, Lewis. delicatum. scitulum.
Eblisia conrexa.
Epierus rufulus, Lewis. Pachycrerus modestus. Celocreera nitida, Levis. Hister africanus.
-     - sulcipygus.

Hister circularis.

- pyxidatus.
- tenuistriatus.

Stictostix californicus, IIorn. Carcinops currax, Mars. - ovatula. Triballus catenarius. Sternoceelis Sedilloti. Saprinus aterrimus, Er. Teretrius basalis.
Teretriosoma cyaneum. - facetum, Lexis.

Trypaneus bipustulatus, $F$.

## Phylloma exutum, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovatum, depressum, nigrum, nitidum ; fronte antice transversim impressa, medio subtuberenlata; mandibulis latioribus; pronoto utrinque obscure punctulato, linea ante scutellum, stria laterali integra: elytris margine inflexo parum rugoso, striis 2 dorsalibus brevibus; propygidio bifoveolato, eireum punctato, in medio linea longitudinaliter elevata: pygidio dense punctato, margine anguste lari ; prosterno plano: mesosterno late emarginato, haud striato ; tibiis anticis 5 -dentatis.
Long. $9 \frac{1}{2}$ millim.
This species is nearly as broad again as $P$. mandibularis, Mars. (with the type of which it has been compared), but its general similarity is greater to that than to any other known species. The frontal median elevation or tubercle is not conspicuous, otherwise it might be said to correspond with $P$. monodon, Mars., in this particular. The elevated median line on the pygidium is very distinct between the two fover, but it is evanescent at the centre. The pygidium is punctured in the middle, with a smooth margin somewhat like that of P. facetum, Lewis, figured in Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. vol. ii. pt. 1, pl. iv. fig. 17 a, but narrower. Phylloma is a genus erected by Erichson in 1834 for Hololepta corticalis, Paykull,
which is a very different species from the others included in Phylloma; and whether the characters which are now held to separate them from Lioderma and Hololepta will permanently be regarded as satisfactory, it seems too early in the study of the group to decide. Paykull first published Hololepta in 1811, and the first species referred to the genus is now known as Platysoma depressum, F., and the second as Paromalus complanatus, Panz.; the type of Hololepta is now considered to be plana, Fuessly.

Hab. E'cuador.

## Flatysoma palmipes, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovatum, subdepressum, nigrum, nitidum ; fronte impressa, stria transversa recta; pronoto stria integra ; elytris striis $1^{a}-3^{\text {m }}$ integris parum late impressis, $5^{a}$ ante medium, $4^{a}$ valde abbreriatis, suturali obsoleta, epipleura valde bicarinata; propygidio utrinquo impresso, punctato : pygidio apice marginato, dense ocellato-punctato ; prosterno haud striato, subparallelo, vix conrexo : mesosterno antice emarginato, stria integra ; tibiis late dilatatis, anticis et posticis fortiter t-dentatis.
Long. 6-6it millim.
'This fine species is apparently similar to P. Hageni, Mars, a species 1 know only by description. The first three stria of the clytra are wide, the epipleura bicarinate, the anterior angles of the thorax obtusely produced, and all the tibie are remarkably dilated, corresponding in this respect to Hister latribius, Mars. In P. Mageni the mesostemal stria is interrupted and the insect only measures 4 millim.

Hub. Lampongs, Sumatra ( Van de Poll).

## Platysoma Gorhami, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovatum, subdepressum, nigro-nitidum ; fronte tenuissime punctulata, leviter depressa, stria sinuata ; pronoto angulis anticis valide productis, stria integra vix profunde impressa, ante scutellum minute foveolato ; elytris striis $1^{a}-2^{a}$ integris validis, $3^{a}$ in medio parum interrupta, $4^{a}$ apicali ; propygidio biimpresso, transversim punctato; pygidio grosse et dense punctato, posterius marginato; prosterno medio vix angusto, haud striato; mesosterno leviter sinuato, stria integra ; tibiis anticis 4 -, posticis 3 dentatis.
Long. $5 \frac{3}{4}$ millim.
This species is one third smaller than P. Murrayi, Mars., from Old Calabar, and the mesosternal stria leaves only a narrow margin in the first, but in Murrayi it is broad.

Hab. Zanzibar.

This is a capture made by Dr. Livingstone, and I am indelted to my friend the Rev. H. S. Gorham for the specimen.

## Platysoma baliolum, n. sp.

Oratum, subdepressum, nigrum, nitidum, punctulatum ; fronte impressa, stria integra supra oeulos valida ; pronoto transverso, stria integra pone oullos crenata : elytris striis $1^{a}-4^{m}$ integris, $5^{a}$ basi, $6^{a}$ medio abbreriatis ; propygidio transversim, pygidio undique, grosse punctatis ; prosterno haud striato; mesosterno leviter emarginato, stria integra temuiter impressa; tibiis antieis 4 -dentatis. Long. $2 \frac{1}{2}$ millim.

This little species is about one third of the stature of $P$. capense, Wiedem., and resembles it in form and sculpture. In baliolum the punctuation of the elytra is much finer than that of the thoras, the fourth elytral stria is complete, and the fifth nearly so ; the prosternum is narrow beyond the coxa, the basal lobe being amost circular in outline. In capense the prosternum is narow and the basal lobe scarcely widened out at all, and the surfaces of the stema are much more conspicuously punctulate.

Llab. Zanzibar (liafticay).
Platysoma punctulutum, Lewis, is a variety of $P$. capense, Wiedem., and the locality given for it-Assam-is probably an crror.

> Platysoma ilelicatum, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovatum, parum convexum, rufo-picenn, nitidum; fronte vix concava, punctata, supra oculos elerata; pronoto in medio lerissinue longitudinaliter impresso, sparse et minime profunde punctato, stria pone oculos iuterrupta, parte in medio utrinque hamata; elytris apieibus punctulatis, striis dorsalibus $1^{n}-6^{m}$ integris; pronsgidio pygidioque sparse pmetulatis; prosterno lobo grosse pmetato, bistriato, striis utrinque junctis; mesosterno late emarginato marginatoque; tibiis anticis $7-8$-dentatis, posticis $3-4-$ spinosis.
Long. 2 millim.
This species is unlike alay other I know, but it may be a type of Platysoma peculiar to South America, in which country, however, the genus is very poorly represented. ln the form of the thoracic stria it corresponds with some of the cylindrical species, such as P. Aubei, Mars. (Mon. 1861, p. 152, t. iii. fig. 12). The thoracic punctures are shallow, somewhat oblong, and finely cut, and the elytral strix are all complete.

Hab. Tambillo, Brazil (Reitter).

## Platysoma scitulum, n. sp.

Orato-parallelum, subdepressum, nigro-piceum, nitidum ; fronte concara, vix dense punctulata, stria transversa tenuiter impressa in medio sinuata; pronoto subquadrato, lateribus late punetato, stria pone oculos interrupta (ut in $P$. delicato) ; elytris striis $1^{\text {a }}-3^{\mathrm{m}}$ integris, $4^{a}-6^{m}$ brevibus; propygidio grosse et prave punctato ; pygidio utrinque impresso, undique punctato ; prosterno plano, parum lato, haud striato; mesosterno valide marginato, late emarginato, lateraliter bistriato, metasterno medio leviter impresso; tibiis antieis 3 -dentatis.
Long. 4 millim.
Platysomo scitulum is remarkable in having the thoracic stria interrupted behind the eycs, with the median portion hamate at either end. The three abbreviated striz of the elytra are feebly impressed and are placed before the apex, the middle one being the shortest and most faint and the sutural one in front of the others. The propygidium is irregularly punctured, the punctures inclining to ocellation, and some are deeper anteriorly than behind. The species may be inserted in the catalogue near $P$. pangami, Mars.

Hab. Borneo (Wallace).

## Eblisia, hov. gen.

This genus is proposed to receive Phelister lunaticus, Mars., ard its allies celebius, speculipygus, and convexaspecies which have no frontal depression such as would authorize their inclusion in Platysoma, and yet at the same time the mesosternum is emarginate in front, a salient character which must exclude them from Phelister. The type of Phelister is venustus, Mars., an insect which has the mesosternum produced in front, and the generic character "mesosternum bisinuatum" is conspicuous. But in lunatious the prosternum corresponds with that in Platysoma, inasmuch as one of the essential characters of the genus is "prostemum compressum, basi rotundatum in mesosterno receptum." The genus Plutysoma at present contains some species which 1 think must ultimately be detached from it; 1 speak of species such as decemstriatum, Motsch., and exiguum, Lewis; but I think these may be assigned at present to the genus Nicotikis, Mars., suggested for Platysoma incisipygus (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6) iii. p. 67).

## Eblisia convexa, n. sp.

Orata, conrexiuscula, nigra, nitida; fronte impunctata, convexa, stria
transversa valida; pronoto stria integra lateraliter valida, post oculos leviter impressa, margine lato; elytris striis $1^{\text {a }}$ integra, $2^{\text {a }}$ hasi abbreviata, $3^{\text {a }}$ postice late interrupta, $4^{a}-5^{a}$ apicalibus, suturali nulla; propygidio utrinque late impresso, medio longitudinaliter anguste elevato ; pygidio eouvexo, impunctato, basi utrinquo profunde excavato ; prosterno basi subimpresso, haud striato, parce et tenuissime punctulato ; mesosterno stria marginali areuatim integra; tibiis anticis 4-5-dentatis.
Long. 4 millim.
This species has something of the facies and is of the size of Hister ruficornis, Grimm, and is therefore longer and more convex than its near allies Pleelister lunaticus and celebius, Mars. The fossettes in the pygidium are very large and round, after the manner of those in Apobletes diopsipygus, Mars., and the space between them and the apex of the segment is smooth.

Hab. Borneo (Dokerty).
Note.-I have placed a remarkable Histerid in Epierus, viz. Eqierus rufulus, Lewis (Biol. Centr.-Amer., Coleopt. vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 208), beeatuse, although it has the tacies of a Phelister, except perhaps in the forehead, the mesosternum is emarginate anteriorly, and Marseul's definition of Phelister is that the mesosternum is "bisinué en devant, avec me petite pointe médiane qui répond ì l'échancrure de la base du prosternum." In Phelister, Pachycrorus, Trypanceus, and allies the projecting mesosternum is a valid and salient eharacter, and I think it cannot be desirable to associate species together which differ so essentially in this respect as Epierus rufulus, Lewis, and Phelister venustus, Mars.

## Pachycrerus modestus, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovatus, subconrexus, nigro-piceus; antennis pedibusque rufis; fronte impressa, stria valida integra; pronoto sat fortiter punctato, stria post oculos late interrupta; elftris apicibus punctatis, striis $1^{\text {a }}-3^{\mathrm{m}}$ dorsalibus integris, $4^{\mathrm{a}}$ interrupta, $5^{\mathrm{a}}$ et suturali abbreviatis; propygidio pygidioque punctatis; prosterno bistriato, striis parallelis; mesosterno marginato, stria integra; tibiis anticis 7 -, posticis 3 -dentatis.
Long. $3 \frac{1}{4}$ millim.
This species is similar to P. arabicus, Lewis, in colour, and to $P$. Bocandei, Mars., in size and form. The prosternal striæ widen out at the base, but are ahnost parallel beyond the coxa, and terminate at the transverse stria which divides the main part of the sternum from the lobe.

Hab. Zanzibar (Rafray).

Pachycrarus arabicus, Lewis, is less convex and more oval than modestus, with the three abbreviated elytral strix more lightly impressed and shortened also posteriorly. The forehead is more convex within the area of the stria, the pronotum is more transverse and less punctured in the centre, and the prosternal striæ are wider apart, not quite so parallel, and the interstice between them is more truncate in front.

## Colocrara nitida, Lewis.

This species should be placed in Phelister mutil the genus is more fully revised ; the insect is allied to $P$. circulifrons, Mars., from Senegal. It differs especially from the latter by the fourth elytral stria being complete and the fitth reaching the middle. The sutural stria is similar in both insects.

## Hister africanus, n. sp.

Ovatus, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte plana, stria integra antice subrecta; pronoto striis duabus pone oculos coalescentibus; elytris striis $L^{a}-5^{n}$ integris, $6^{a}$ basi abbreviata, $7^{a}$ magis longa; propygidio pygidioque dense et parum grosse punctatis; mesosterno subemarginato, stria marginali integra; tibiis auticis 3-dentatis. Long. $7_{4}^{1}$ millim.

The figure of Hister afer, Paykull, given in his monograph, tab. xiii. f. vi., agrees well with this species, except that in africanus the thorax is impunctate, the propygidium and pygidium are densely punctate, and the fifth dorsal stria is longer and the sixth shorter. Paykull's species came from Guinea, mine is labelled by Mr. Bates (to whom I am much indebted for a unique example) "River Lujenda, East Africa." Both the species mentioned above have the elytral striæ arranged on a similar plan to Contipus didymostrius, Mars., and Hester mtesa, Ancey, but the last has the mesosternum very curiously sculptured. The punctuation of the pygidium and the form of the mesosternum in II. africanus and Mechowi, Schmidt, are almost identical.

Hab. E. Africa.

## Hister sulcipygus, 11. sp.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus, Jævis; fronte antice biimpressa, stria elevata antico recta; mandibulis bidentatis, extus marginatis; pronoto striis 2 lateralibus ralidis aute basin terminatis; elytris striis $1^{a}-3^{m}$ integris, $4^{a}$ apicali brevi vel obsoleta : propygidio pygidioque sat dense et grose punctatis; pygidio utrinque profunde sulcato; prosterno haud striato; mesosterno antice parum lato,
recto, stria integra; tibiis anticis valide tridentatis, posticis biseriatim spinosis.
Long. $7 \frac{1}{4}$ millim.
Hister sulcipygus should be placed in the list next to ignavus, Fähr., as it agrees with it in several characters, such as the subhumeral stria, general contour, and punctuation. The differences are that the epistoma is round and marginate anteriorly, mandibles marginate, frontal stria elevated, and the thoracic strix are but tivo in number. The propygidium is wholly punctured, and the two sulci on the outer margin of the pygidium are deep, somewhat oval, and unlike anything yet seen in the genus Mister.

Hab. Mombas.
I am much indebted to Mr. H. W. Bates for a specimen of this singular insect.

## Hister circularis, n. sp.

Breviter ovalis, depressus, niger, nitidus ; fronte triangulariter excavata, stria transversa elevata, utrinque angulata, mandibulis extus marginatis; pronoto stria externa dimidiata, interna integra, antice crenulata; elytris striis $1^{a}-3^{m}$ integris validis, $4^{a}$ et $5^{a}$ apicalibus brevissimis, tenuiter impressis, suturali basi abbreviata; propygidie utrinque leviter impresso, paree punctulato; presterno parum brevi ; mesosterno haud sinuato, stria integra tenuiter impressa ; tibiis anticis valide 3 -dentatis.
Leng. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ millim.
Macrosternus circularis, Mars., has a similar outline and convexity to this species, and I have adopted the same trivial name for it. At present the species, although it is very dissimilar to any hitherto described except $H$. circulus, Schmidt, the description of which is in the press, may be placed in the same group as equatorius, Mars. The prosternum is divided into two nearly equal parts by a transverse line; the anterior lobe is punctured and has three well-marked strix on each side. The anterior outline of the mesosternum is feebly bowshaped.

Hab. Senegal.
There is one specimen in the British Museum, another in my own cabinet.

## Hister pyxidatus, n. sp.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria valida antice recta; pronoto tenuissime punctulato, stria laterali interna integra, exteruabrevi; elytris striis $1^{a}-3^{\text {m }}$ integris, $4^{a}$ et $5^{a}$ brevissimis, suturali dimidiata ; propygidio utrinque impresso parum dense pygidio
subtiliter punctatis ; prosterno ut in helluone; mesosterno sinuato, stria integra; tibiis anticis 3 -dentatis, posticis multispinosis.
Long. 6 millim.
This species is extremely like $H$. helluo, Mars. The differences are: the head is broader, the lateral punctures of the thorax are absent, the fourth elytral stria is apical and very short, and the sutural much abbreviated at the base, but very clear, and it is curved outwards towards the apex. Beneath, the mesosternum is feebly emarginate and the stria is nearly straight anteriorly. In H. helluo the stria follows the course of the anterior emargination. The anterior tibia also are tridentate. I have seen the type of Hister helluonides, Mars., and it differs from helluo much more than the present species.

Hab. Abyssinia (Raffiay).

## Hister tenuistriatus, 1.sp.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus ; fronte longitudinaliter impressa stria valida : pronoto antice utrinque sinuato, stria interua valida integra, externa tenuissime impressa, basi vix abbreviata; elytris striis $1^{a}-33^{m}$ validis integris, $4^{a}$ dimidiata vix interrupta, $5^{\text {a }}$ apicali brevissima, suturali basi late abbreviata; propygidio parce punctato, pygidio probe levi; prosterun vix brevi transversim sulcato, lobo antico impunctato; mesosterno haud emarginato, stria integra, sed tenuiter impressa.
Long. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ millim.
The shape of the thorax behind the head gives an ontline which corresponds with the outline given in the figure of Terapus, Mars, Mon. 1862, t. 7, no. 45, f. 1. The outer thoracic stria is very fine, close to the marginal edge, and it terminates just before the base, and between it and the inner stria there is a broad interstice. To be placed in the catalogue near Hister singalanus, Mars.

Hab. Borneo (Doherty). Two examples.
Stictostix, Marseul, Ann. Soc. Belg. xiii. 1870, p. 92.
Triballus californicus, Horn, may be placed in this genus provisionally, for although its outline is very different from that of S. parra, Mars., its general characters seem to be the same.

Caircinops currax, Marscul, $1870=$ C. geminata, Leconte, 1859. Specimens are extant in collections which have been labelled "Oran, Algeria," and this has no doubt misled Marseul. This species, with C. radula, Mars., Garbiyliettii, Mars., conjuncta, Say, multistriatus, Lewis, and punctinotus, Lewis, belong to the genus Xestipyge, Mars. Mon. 1862, p. 6.

Carcinops radula, as suggested in the Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col. vol. ii. pt. 1, p. 209, is probably a native of California, whence I have lately received a specimen sent with a series of $C$. consors.

## Carcinops ovatula, n. sp.

Late ovalis, parum convexa, nigra, subnitida; fronte sparse punctulata, stria supra oculos subelevata, antice late interrupta ; pronoto stria marginali integra, sparse punetato ; elytris striis humerali et 5 primis integris, suturali antice parum abbreviata; pygidio rufo, subtilissime punctulato, basi utrinque foreolato; prosterno vix lato, bistriato, striis basi conjunctis; mesosterno antice recto et marginato ; antennis pedibusque rufis.
Long. $2 \frac{3}{4}$ millim.
This species closely resembles C. consors, Leconte, but it is much broader, and the mesosternum is not sinuate in front. The two fover in the pygidium are distinctive characters in ovatula, and will serve to separate it from consors and gilensis, Leconte.

Hab. Blumenau, S. Brazil.
('There is a reference to this species in the Biol. Centr.Amer., Col. vol. ii. pt. 1, 1898, p. 210.)

## Triballus catenarius, n. sp.

Breviter ovalis, eonvexus, brunneus, nitidus; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; supra tenuiter et minutissime punctulatus; fronte impressa stria supra oculos valida, antice iuterrupta; pronoto stria laterali integra, basi transversim punetata, ante seutellum subfoveolato; elytris stria humerali integra, dorsali nulla ; prosterno bistriato et undique minutissime tessellato; mesosterno stria antice late interrupto, postice recto perspicue impresso.
This species is the size of T. Kenigius, Mars., but it is more oval, brown in colour, the dorsal punctures are barely visible, and the prosternum is not punctured, but very finely and closely tessellate, and the stria which indicates the base of the mesosternum is not crenulate but very clearly catenulate, agreeing in this respect with T. Ogieri, Mars., and colombius, Mars.; but in colombius the stria is feebly arcuate.

Hab. Pulo batu (Semper).

## Sternoccelis Sedilloti, n. sp.

Breviter ovalis, supra parce pilis fulvis erectis, brunneus, nitidus;
pedibus dilutioribus : fronte dense punctata, stria utrinque valida;
pronoto angulis obliquis, antice vix dense ocellato-punetato,
postice parce punetulato; elytris disperse punctulatis, tristriatis,
Ann. \& Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 6. Vol. iii.
stria $3^{\text {a }}$ dimidiata; propygidio vix dense ocellato-punctato ; pygidio obscuro punctato: prosterno probe lato, inter striis plano, undique grosse et minime profunde punctato, stria laterali ante coxas parum divaricata; tibiis valide triangularitor dilatatis. Long. $1 \frac{3}{4}$ millim.

In colour this species agrecs with potitus, Schmidt, and it is pilous in the same way, but the prosternum is on a different plan. In Sedilloti the prosternum between the striee is on one plane, the surface is sculptured with large shallow punctures closely set together and more or less rugose anteriorly, the rugosity being most apparent on the lobe; and the base, as in pluristriatus, Fairm., is narrowly smooth. The prosternal strix are one third wider apart than in pluristriatus, and they diverge slightly in front of the coxa.

In many species of this genus the prosternum has a transverse bulge or ridge across the centre of the keel; it may be observed well in S. cancer, Bedeli, punctulatus, and pluristriatus. But in the hispanicus and arachoides group there is a transverse sulcus which divides the main part of the prosternum from the lobe. In these last species the lobe is said to be reflexed. Monsieur Sédillot, whose labours in connexion with the Mediterranean fauna are well known, captured this species at Kef Kourrat, in the Province of Constantine, in 1886.

> Saprinus aterrimus, Erichson.

A long series of this insect, recently brought from S. Catherine, shows that the species possesses somewhat similar sexual characters to those in Saprinus wneicollis, Mars., and ceesopygus, Nars. The female has a very deep sulcus in the apex of the pygidium, formed like a widened-ont $V$, and the intermedian angle is prominent.

## Teretrius basalis, n. sp.

Cylindricus, subelongatus, subrufus, nitidus, undigue punctulatus et minutissime strigosus; fronte parum convexa, haud striata; pronoto stria integra; elytris transversim basi rufo-marginatis; prosterno basi impresso striis obscuris divaricatis, lobo antice marginato ; mesosterno marginato, parum acute producto ; tibiis anticis 7 -dentatis.
Long. $2 \frac{1}{4}$ millim.
This species is about the size of picipes, F., but rather more cylindrical. The elytra are without the smooth bases so commonly seen in the genus, but immediately behind such
corresponding areas is a narrow reddish band. The prosternum is margined in front, and has a lateral sinuate stria which passes from the anterior margin, from a point nearly behind the cyes, to the coxæ. The ordinary striæ betwecn the coxa are very faint and gradually diverge from their bases.

IIab. Australia.
1 an much indebted to Mons. Autoine Grouvelle for a unique example he has received from Adelaide.

## Teretriosoma cyaneum, n. sp.

Subcylindricum, cyaneum, nitidum ; antennis pedibusque rufis; supra subocellato-punctatum ; fronte plana hand striata; pronoto stria integra, margine laterali vix elevato; propygidio pygidionue æqualiter punctatis: prosterno mesosternoque latis et immarginatis; tibiis anticis intus parve flavo-ciliatis, extus 6-i-, intormediis 7 -spinosis.
Long. $3 \frac{1}{4}$ millim.
This species is less brilliant than T. festivum, Lewis; it may be distinguished by the scape of the antenne having long flavous hairs which are very conspicuous. The prosternmm has a small impression at its base, and the mesosternum is very obtusely produced in front.

Hab. Brazil (Dr. Sahlberg), no. 2788.

## Teretriosoma facetum, Lewis.

This species has the prosternum covered with large punctures, and it is not striated. The mesosternum has similar punctures, but they are not set so closely together, and the anterior margin is bordered by a stria. The concave portion of the pygidium is rugose.

## Trypanceus bipustulatus, F.

"Cylindricus, ater, nitidus, thorace elytris longiore: elytris punctis rufis. Affinis precedenti [proboscideus], at minor et elytra macula magna rufa.

## "Ha乙. in America mer."

This memorandum refers to a species about the size of miles, Mars.; but as the description is of no value, it will be best to consider the name a manuscript one.

